

The Entomologist has also the administration of the "Destructive Insect and Pest Act", passed in 1910, to prevent the introduction into Canada and spreading of insects and other pests injurious to vegetation. Under the regulations of this Act, trees, shrubs and nursery stock may only be imported into Canada during certain specified periods of the year and through certain ports, of which there are nine in the Dominion. At six of these ports fumigation stations have been established where certain classes of trees and plants are fumigated with hydrocyanic acid to prevent the introduction of San José and other scale insects.

Plants from certain countries are inspected either at the port of entry or at their destination. The protective value of this inspection work has been frequently demonstrated by the discovery of such serious pests as the Gipsy and Brown Tail Moths and certain scale insects on imported trees.

Many other aspects of the Entomologist's work of controlling and eradicating the countless insect pests affecting man in all his activities and his pursuits might be referred to, but space will not permit. I would, however, mention the important investigations that have been made in recent years by the Entomologist at Ottawa, respecting the ubiquitous house-fly, its menace to health and the means for its suppression.

CHEMICAL WORK.

And lastly I come to speak of the work of the Division of Chemistry. Of its fundamental and varied character you will have judged from the many references made in this address to the aid that chemical research has given towards the solution of the numerous problems in general and specialised farming. The relationship that exists between modern and progressive agriculture and chemistry is a very important and intimate one, so that we may say with a very large measure of truth that up-to-date farming is putting into practice the teachings of agricultural chemistry. The requirements of crops and animals, the constitution and needs of soils, the most economical means of maintaining and increasing soil fertility, the nature and amounts of fertilizing ingredients in manures, the relative nutritive value of forage crops and cattle foods, the composition of dairy products, the constitution and preparation of fungicides and insecticides, all these and many more form the subjects of chemical research and analysis. I shall but indicate some of the more important of these investigations now in progress, omitting mention of those already alluded to in the course of this address.

Canadian Soils.

The chemical and physical examination of virgin soils and those from unoccupied areas has always been a matter of particular interest